

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

An Account of some of the Natural things, with which the Intelligent and Inquisitive Signor Paulo Boccone, of Sicily, hath lately presented the Royal Society, and enriched their Repository.

Mongst the many curiosities, making up this handsom Present, we shall here particularly take notice of these

following:

1. Of the un-common pieces of Coral red and white; of both which some are ramified in solid massy bodies; others (the rarer fort,) are Corallin incrustations upon truly woodden and branchy sticks, and do terminate in small and tender Corallin buttons or flowers; in some of which the Presenter affirm'd to have, upon squeezing them, found a latteous Juice. Himself having been present at the Coral-fishing in the Channel of Messina, which separates Calabria from Sicily, relates in a letter of his, written on that subject to Signor Marchetti. Professor of the Mathematiques at Pisa, that, before the Coral-fishers drew their nets out of the water, he immersed his hand and arm into the Sea to feel, whether the Coral was foft under the water before it was drawn up into the air, and found it altogether hard, except the round end, above-mentioned under the name of button; which having been bruifed with his nails, he found it made up of five or fix little cells. full of a white and somewhat mucilaginous liquor, resembling that milky Juice, found in Summer in the long cods of the herb, call'd Fluvialis pistana foliis denticulatis, spoken of by Joh Bauhinus. This Corallin juice he calls Leven, because having tasted it himself, as well as the Mariners did, they always found it of a sharp and adstringent taste, in such pieces as came recently out of the Sea; those that are dried loofing that part of the taste which is acrimonious, and retaining only that which is adstringent: Which change of raste he affirms to be made in about six hours after the Coral hath been drawn up; in which time also the said Leven, that is inclosed in the pores, is dried, and hath changed its co-He inclines strongly to the opinion of those who conceive, that the long concoction of the ferment fixes the parts. and produces the red colour, especially being near to the hard coral, and the red vermillion, which furrounds it.

This Observer, having engaged the ingenious Monsieur Guisony to impart to him his thoughts concerning that famous Question, Whether Goral be a Vegetable, received for answer, That 'tis so far from being a Plant, that 'tis a meer Mineral. composed of much Salt and a little Earth; and that 'tis form'd into that substance by a precipitation of divers Salts, that enfues upon the encounter of the Earth with those Salts; after the manner of the known Metallique Tree, which in a very little time is form'd and increased by the settling and combination of Mercury and Silver, dissolv'd in Aqua fortis, and afterwards cast into common water; the parts of this Mineral and Metal joining themselves to one another. Which thing also happens in some subterraneous Grotto's, where by a continual and long fall of water-drops many forts of figures, and, a. mongst them, shapes of little trees are formed. This sentiment he confirms by alledging, that he can shew a Salt of Coral, which, being cast into water, and there dissolved, upon the evaporation of that water by a gentle heat is presently coagulated, and converted into store of small sticks, resembling a little forrest.

2. A certain stony substance, that is siffile, and hath the scent of bitumen, complicated and laid together membran-like, and found in the Hyblean mountains of Sicily, near Milelli, neighbouring upon the town of Augusta, and the ancient Megara. Being burnt in a Candle, the bituminous smell will soon be perceived; and 'dis affirm'd, that this stony body, being recently sever'd from its mine and bed, is slexible like paper; but being long exposed to the Air and Sun, becomes frangible. And the herbs, that grow on this stone, do infinuate their sibers and roots between the several coats of the same. It may deserve to have its uses examined, there being found whole hillocks cover'd with it.

3. A not ordinary sangui-suga or Leech, found sticking fast in the fish called Xiphias or Sword-fish, slightly mentioned by Gesner in his book de Aquatilibus, and folyises in his book de Piscibus. Our Presenter gives it the name of Hirudo or Acus cauda utrinque pennata, because of its working it self into the sless had sucking the blood of the said Fish. He describes it to be of about sour inches long; the belly of it white cartilagi-

nous and transparent; without eyes or head (that he could observe,) but in stead of a head, it hath a hollow snout encompassed with a very hard membrane, differing in colour and substance from the belly; which snout it thrusts whole into the body of the fish, (as strongly as an auger is wound into a piece of wood,) and fills it full of blood unto the very ori-It hath a tail shaped like a feather, serving for its motion, and, under it, two filaments or slender fibres, longer than the whole Insect, whereby, it seems, it clings about stones or herbs, and sticks the closer in the body of the Sword fish; of which it attacks those parts only, where the fins of the fish cannot touch or trouble it; the Observer affirming, that he hath often found it sticking in the back and in the belly, and sometimes close to the head, sometimes close to the tail of that fish, but always far enough from the fins. Within its belly he noted some vessels, like small guts, reaching from one end of it to the other, which by the pressure of his nail he made reach to the orifice of the faout, whence they retired back of themfelves to their natural scituation; they seeming to be the instruments for sucking the blood, because the snout is in it self an empty part, destitute of fibres and valves to draw and suck with; whereas these vessels have a motion resembling that of a pump, in which the snout of this animal serves for a sucker, drawing the blood from one end to the other: And the belly of this Infect being framed ring-wife, the structure serves to thrust the said inner vessels unto the orifice of the trunk, and to draw them back again. This creature as it torments the Swordfish, so it is, by our Observers relation, vexed it self by another Infect, which he calls a Lomfe, of an ash colour, fastned towards the tail of this Leech as fermly, as a sea-soail is to a rock.' Tis of the bigness of a pez, and hath an opening, whence come out many small winding and hairy threds. It hath not been observed, (as far as our Author could learn,) to trouble, or to be upon, any other animal than this Leech.

4. A parcel of Sal Armoniae, brought away from Sicily, where it had been gather'd in the late fiery Eruption of Mount Æina, having been there found copiously, some days after that the fire was extinguish, upon the surface of that

ferruginous matter which was left of the burnt minerals. This Salt, he faith, was some of it as yellow as saffron, some like citron-colour, some white, and some greenish; which colors though they may feem to come from the several forts of Mines of Iron, Brass, &c. whence the Salt issues; yet considering the Experiment made with it by Signor Boxelli in his History of the late Burning of Ætna (of which an Account was given in Numb. 75. of these Tracts,) it was a Factitious Salt, such as is fold in shops, being a concrete of Niter, Sulphur and Vitriol burnt and sublimed. For, it seems, when he found so great a plenty of this Salt, and had heard, that the force of Gunpowder was highly increased by the mixture of Sal Armoniac, and thence conceived, that this Salt might have much contributed to the conflagration of this Mountain, and to the fusion of the sabulous, and the fluxing of the vitreous matter; he, for a tryal, added some of this Sal Armoniac to pulverised sulphur and niter; but sound, to his amazement, that it was so far from being kindled by fire, that it manifestly hindred the accention of the Brimstone and Salt-peter, which were even extinguish't by it as if water had been powr'd on them: And the same happen'd, upon the addition of powder'd coals, wont to be mix'd in common gun-powder. Which Experiment, he adds, made him suspect, that this Sal Armoniac, found about Ætna, had not been existent in those caverns from the beginning, but that 'tis factitious, as was hinted above.

For the other particulars of this Present, consisting of many Figur'd Stones, Shells, Glosso-petras, Fishes, Plants, Mineral Bezoards of Sicily, &c; we shall not here enlarge upon them, as being already described in many Authors.